

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

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TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 25 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

R EPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

DR. R. T. DISMURRS

HAS located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tender his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840.

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver Lever Watches, plain English and French, do, gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pincers, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gold Fob Chains and Keys.

Also—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or by six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1840.

C. H. DEJARNETTE.

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most *handsome* and *durable* style, and to warrant to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cambrics and Vests of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch. His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by JOHN L. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839.

FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

H AVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartarate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.

Hydriargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, esteemed a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.

Acetate of Potassa, (sal duriculus.)

Liquor Potassa; Extract of Salap; Elixirum, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Smalls, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, madeira, tenerif, malaga, port, sherry, champagne, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monogahala and old Whiskey, Jamaica and new-England Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's, Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Honeck's and Swain's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Suge, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Grammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbus for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swain's Vermifuge.

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,

120 Reams Wrapping Paper;

20 do. Footscap do;

12 do. Letter do, ruled and unruled

10 Gross Paste-boards;

6 do. Rice Paper;

French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies.

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Jewellery for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of:

JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,

AND A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES.

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages

AND BAROUCHEs,

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

One Fine two-wheel Buggy,

And one sulky.

With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Northern Horses.

THREE PAIR of FINE Northern Horses for sale.

They are young and well broke

and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salis-

bury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-

ble and Granite Slabs expressly for

shorted notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, EN-

GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor

him with their work, that unless well done according

to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock,

for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the

Subscriber.

ENOCHE E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839.

46

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositories hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act; and with surties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time, to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depository, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the U. S. States at the Treasury thereof, all public money collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public money within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public money collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public money within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public money collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositories, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the money in the hands of any depository hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act, and also to transfer money in the hands of any one depository constituted by this act to any other depository constituted by this act, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public money, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the money belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depository constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post office department separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public money so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories, as he may think the most conducive to the public interest, or the convenience of the public credit, or both.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the money in the hands, care, and custody, of any of the depositories constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and each depository shall make return to the Treasury and Post-Office Department of all money received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine all the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public money, may be secured thereby.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public money, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver-general of public money, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint when separately, of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers-general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers,

seed ten, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such money to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, or to the Treasurer of either of the Mints, in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the United States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit thereto.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, others than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys, intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount embezzled.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and sales, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, etc. be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and sales as may be required for the safe keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year 1840, the resolution of Congress of the 30th day of April, in the year 1816, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specific paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1842, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1843, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the U. S. and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1843, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer, or agent, of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for the disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency: And it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the debts or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different dis-

tances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper. But in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used, or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers-general of public moneys directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarterly yearly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars annually for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, he, and he hereby, authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, the payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: *Provided*, however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and sales connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: *Provided*, however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find, upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and sales can be constructed in that building for the safe keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and sales to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

This bill, as it passed the Senate, will be found in the Congressional columns of our paper. We trust our readers will scan it closely, that they may discover in what cranny lurks the terrible power, which has, for upwards of two years, so alarmed those sincere lovers of liberty, the *Federalists* and *Conservatives*. Honest souls! they cared nothing about getting the public money for the banks—their patronizing corporations. No! not all they cared for was the protection of the people from the dreadful *Sub-Treasury*, which had hidden in its bosom an *unjust Government Bank*, a terrible army of office holders, and some secret clause, giving the President command over the purse and the sword—that is, according to Mr. Wm. C. Rives, a transfer to the Executive, of the constitutional power of Congress to raise an appropriated sum of money—to levy and provide an army—and to declare and carry on war. With the help of the most powerful magnifying glasses which the Federal orators of the *Single* could lend us, we have been unable to discover the portentous dangers so loudly proclaimed. We think they can only be found in the bill with the aid of those telescopes through which Mr. Locke made his discoveries in the moon.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Henderson, and the rest, who made war on the bill, surrendered the *Conservative* battalions—the league of State banks—as the antagonist of the *Independent Treasury*. Mr. Clay, although horror stricken at the mere imagination of a *Government Bank*, was absolute for a *National Bank* in connection with the *Government*. Mr. Henderson declared that the only issue was between an *Independent Treasury* and a *National Bank*. He said if the question was between the Senate, and a bill to make the State banks the depositaries and fiscal agents of the government, *he would take the former*. In this he uttered his thoughts like an honest man. Mr. Clay and his followers, who once pretended to be willing to put up at the half-way house of *Conservatism*, now show they only sought to dupe the State banks into their service, that they might ultimately march them in their train to the consummation of the *Federal* doctrine, which consists in consolidating the Government under a *corrupt aristocracy*, of which a *National Bank* is the centre of gravitation.—*Globe of Jan. 21/4.*

More Trouble for Federalism.—Mr. Calhoun has been seen shaking hands with Blair of the *Globe*.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe of the 29th Jan.

THE ABOLITION PETITIONS REJECTED.
Never were the Ebony and Topaz party so completely caught in their own trap as they were to day. A resolution was concurred, which the Hon. William C. Joanson prefaced with a three days' speech. This resolution, which has become now a standing rule of the House, provides that Abolition petitions shall not be received. As almost the whole body of Democrats had last year agreed to receive and lay the Abolition petitions on the table, in Mr. Atherton's famous resolutions, "Ebony and Topaz" thought they would, in a body, vote against the rejection of these petitions, at the first hop. With a view, therefore, to help Harrison in the South, it was determined that his Southern friends should make such an ultra anti-slavery move, as would deter the whole Northern Democracy from voting for it, and, for their sake, bring some of their friends in the South to oppose it. The vote of the Northern Democracy, with the whole body of Northern Whigs, would alone have defeated it; and being certain that they dare not vote for it, the Federal friends of Harrison felt secure that in offering it there was no danger of success, and that while they would be able to claim the merit of the proposition, the cause of their Northern allies would suffer nothing, but gain rather by its failure. Besides, the *Atlas* letter-writer states that it was agreed "that their Northern friends would find no fault with them," as "the Southern Whigs say that the *Harriburg* nominations were perfectly satisfactory." This being the state of things, the Southern wing of the Federalists forced home a rejection of abolition petitions at the threshold upon the Democratic party, North and South. They knew that the whole mass of their own political friends, in the non-slaveholding States, would vote against the rejection, and if the Northern Democracy, as a party, flinched in this crisis, or a single member of it in the South, the Southern Whigs would bear off the *ebat* of proposing a Southern measure, to be defeated by Democratic votes. But, alas! the short-sighted men—They fixed a trap to catch their own Ebions. A sufficient number of Democrats voted for their proposition to carry it, and now they have the satisfaction to see the whole Abolition junta imprisoned in a pen contrived by their own affectionate political brethren. How pleasant it must be to Mr. Adams, to look through the cracks of the wolf pen in which he is incarcerated, and see the Hon. W. Cost Johnson, (who paid him such high compliments to-day,) standing as the contriver, and yet lauding the cause of his constraint. Messrs. Giddings, Slade, Peck, Granger, Fillmore, Gates, Hunt—all, all, are in pinfold, and gagged by their good Harrison confederate, Mr. Johnson. The Northern Democracy would willingly have taken Mr. Atherton's milder measure, but as nine weeks of the session had been wasted by abolition freaks, the first four, in trying to bring in the abolition men of wax, *Messrs. Avery and Co.*—the last five in the attempt to introduce some hundred thousand abolition petitions, men, women, and children—they must forgive the few northern Democrats who concluded it was better to go with Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson in putting the straight-jacket on his frenzied friends, who had resolved to consume the whole session in Abolition Debates.

Every Democrat from the slaveholding States, voted for the resolution, and every Federalist from the slaveholding States, voted for it, except four, viz: *Messrs. Bell and Gentry, of Tenn., and Anderson and Underwood, of Ky.* Every Federalist from the non-slaveholding States voted against it, except Mr. Proffit, of Indiana. It will be seen, by Mr. Vanderpool's speech, and his call for the previous question, that although he voted against the measure as proposed by Mr. Johnson, he was ready to adopt another, quite as effectual, for which he voted before, and to which he referred; and in passing it, we believe the Northern Democracy would have been almost unanimous.

RAW-HEAD AND BLOODY-BONES.

The extra, issued from the office of the *Raleigh Star*, has arrived at this place; and it reminds us of Shakespeare's play called "Much ado about nothing." It is a pompous parade of words addressed to the over credulous, (for with us others have it any chance of success) with a view to make interest for Harrison and Morehead, at the expense of Judge Saunders. It alleges that, some fifteen years ago, and before the Arthur Tappan abolition noise broke out, Judge Saunders, with malice aforethought, and not having the fear of the "Star" before his eyes, did introduce and present to the House of Representatives of the United States, a certain petition from a *Manumission Society*, containing a prayer in relation to the abolition of slavery. Under what circumstances it was done, or what remarks were made by Mr. Saunders at the time, the Star does not inform us. We see the Register also speaks of this shocking affair, but has utterly neglected one thing, which the Star deemed of vital importance; that is, to send forth an express in the form of an *Extra*! It seems to us, that the Editors must have had strong misgivings in relation to the success of their *charge*! and concluded to make up by *Extra* show what, they were aware, it wanted in substance. Hence the *Extra*! Could they not wait their regular day of publication?—Would the *thing* become too stale in so short a time? We suppose so, else why such hurry.

But hear what the *Raleigh Register* says of this matter, a matter which the *Raleigh Star* has thought of sufficient importance to blazon forth in the form of an *Extra*:

"We candidly confess, this is a matter we should never have thought of bringing to bear against Judge Saunders. It is too small and pitiful a business." &c.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Judge Saunders and the Memorial.—The "Star" is in high glee at the discovery of a Congressional record, by which it appears that sixteen years ago, Judge Saunders presented a memorial of a *Manumission Society*, to Congress, from the Ninth Congressional District in this State. The people will observe a vast difference between the presentation of a memorial *then*, at the request of a portion of his constituents, and the cherishing a *league now* with Northern Abolitionists. The abolitionists then, had not made so dangerous a head against the compromises of the Constitution. Since that period, indeed, the question of Abolition has been entertained by the Legislature of a neighboring State, and no dread was felt of giving encouragement to a set of disorganizing fanatics, who have since seized on political power and not only controlled the elections in several States, but by the aid of Northern Whiggery has presented an alarming front in the hills of the *National* Legislature.

We have begun promised a copy of the record of this transaction, which we shall lay before our readers, with all the attendant incidents we can obtain. The "Star" fancies he hears us exclaim, "well now we have done it!" Not so—but now we will do it. We will not follow the example of the Federal presses, by concealing facts from the people. We will detail the history of this matter, that it may be contrasted with the reckless course of Southern Whiggery, that cherishes the enemies of our institutions, while assaulting the citadel of our rights. —*N. C. Standard.*

A. S. Porter (W.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, February 7, 1840.

W—We are authorized to announce Col. Richard W. Long as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

W—We are authorized to announce John H. Hanes, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

We are indebted to the Hons. Messrs. Strange, of the Senate, and Fisher, Graham, and Duncan, of the House, for various public documents and speeches, for which they will accept our thanks.

By the *Globe* of Jan. 30th, received by yesterday's Northern mail, we learn that the Editors of that Journal were elected Public Printers to the House of Representatives, over *Gales & Seaton*, of the *Intelligencer*: The vote stood for *Blair & Rivers* 110; *Gales & Seaton* 92; *Scattering* 5.

The Abolition Question Settled.—By reference to our synopsis of Congressional Proceedings, it will be seen that this vexed question, the reception by Congress of Abolition Petitions, has been settled in a way most gratifying to all lovers of the Union. And by this decision, and the votes of the members on it, the Southern People may see to what political party at the North they may look to as their friends in this struggle of fanaticism on one side, and the Constitution on the other. While *all* the Northern Whigs, with but one exception, voted against Mr. Johnson's Resolution, and in favor of Abolitionism, a large portion of the Northern Democrats were found on the side of the Constitution and the South. Let no one longer even *presume* to be in doubt as to the position and course of political parties at the North—one party is for us and the other against us.

The People of the South will probably be surprised to find John Bell of Tennessee, and three other Southern members, no doubt led on by him, in concert with the Abolitionists. These men will no doubt reap the reward due to this act of treachery.

See an article from the *Globe* in another column on this subject.

W—We have been assailed by the Harrison party for charging that Gen. Harrison favors the cause of abolition. How far we are borne out in our suspicions, the following item, which we copy from the *Globe* of the 27th ult., will show.—Let it be borne in mind, that the "Cincinnati Advertiser" is published in Gen. Harrison's immediate neighborhood:

"The Cincinnati Advertiser states that Gen. Harrison is a member of an Abolition Society, and says the fact can be proven, if any of the Whig presses meet the charge with an explicit denial."

Washington Correspondence.—We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from a friend of ours now on a visit at Washington City. The writer is one who observes closely the "moving of the waters" in the political channels of the day.

He is by no means a partisan of Mr. Van Buren, but who, as a Southern man, is utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison.

There is to our minds much weight in the views he presents, and well worthy the consideration of every Southern Whig who feels for his country and her interests.

If twelve months ago, any person had predicted that the high-minded and intelligent whig party of the South would, in 1840, be united with the Abolitionists of the North, in elevating a man, and a *Hero* too, to the highest office in the gift of a free people, who is not only notoriously incompetent, but to say the least of it, *doubtful* on the subject of *Southern Rights* and *Southern interests*, it would have been received as an insult. The Whig party, did we say? No, reader, we will not include all of the party;—for not only many hundreds, nay thousands, of the party, as well as many of the whig papers, as has been shown by extracts from them will not submit to the dictation, but scorn the alliance. And as to the farmers and mechanics of the country, we are well aware that thousands of them never will go for Harrison, the candidate of the Northern Abolitionists; they will either not vote at all, or they will go for Van Buren, who, whatever other sins he may have, has no sympathies in common with the Abolitionists, but on the contrary, is in open hostility with them:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington City, to the Editors of this paper, dated Jan. 22, 1840.

"Thinking that you may like to see the manner in which the abolition papers at the North are conducted,

has not waited to vain the suggestions of some of her public men, and now we see the wisdom and discretion of her policy. North Carolina may now begin to hold up her head;—she may say it is true, we have no grand half finished railroads on hand; but it is also true we have no State debt or bonds out. True we cannot fly through the State on the wings of steam; but it is also true our taxes are low, and our barns are well filled with the richest products of the earth.

It is true she has authorized three-fifths to the Fayetteville rail-road, but it is equally true she can pay every dollar of it whenever it may be needed.

In short, she owes no man a dollar, her citizens are free and independent, and what they can make they can enjoy in quiet by their own peaceful firesides.

Let it not however be inferred from the foregoing remarks, that we are opposed to a judicious system of internal improvement.—Far otherwise; we have always been the warm advocates of the system, as our Editorial labors show.

Nay, we would rejoice to see our much favored enterprise, the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road in successful operation;—to see the cars "whizzing" up and down, conveying to market the products of the richest lands in the State.—But as much as we appreciate the system of internal improvement, and as much as we would be pleased to see our State going ahead, we would forego all these fond anticipations, rather than plunge the State into an irredeemable debt, and saddle on posterity an annual tax of two hundred thousand dollars.

Congressional Printing—Extravagance.—The Whigs cry out against the Administration for extravagant expenditures of the People's money; while they act directly contrary to their professions.

Proof: Public documents show, that under the *bargain* by which Allon was elected Public Printer to the House of Representatives and Gales and Seaton done the work, there was expended for printing to the last Congress, (principally through calls for documents by Mr. Wise, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Garland, friends of Gales & Seaton,) \$231,154.58, lacking only \$62,000 of being as much as was expended for the printing of the five preceding Congresses!!—Further, says the *Globe*:

"There was more printing ordered by the House of Representatives during the last short session, which lasted precisely three months, than was ever ordered before during a whole Congress, which lasts two years. It amounted to \$105,885.20, which is \$1,175.25 a day, including Sundays, for the whole session; and prints and extra numbers, the most profitable, perhaps the only profitable work, make at least two-thirds of this sum.

"This was the result of the corrupt arrangement between the Federal and Conservative leaders to billet two presses on the public treasury."

Now, what would again become of the People's money, if the State Rights members had given it at this session, as did the Conservatives at the last, to the proposition of Mr. Mitchell, of N. Y., through Duff Green, by which Gales & Seaton were to be quartered upon the Treasury a second time?

Short and Sweet.—It has become fashionable for members of Congress, when making a speech on whatever subject, to introduce party politics.—This was done by Mr. Stansly, of this State, in his speech on the New Jersey contested Election.—He said the nomination of Harrison and Tyler would sweep over the country "like wild fire over the western prairies." Mr. Clifford, of Maine, after addressing the House very ably on the New Jersey case, on the 11th instant, concluded as follows:

"One word of politics, sir, and I have done. We have heard of the rising prospects of the Whig party—that a new impetus has been given to Whig principles—that they are sweeping over the land like fire in the prairies. Be not deceived; the hour is not yet come; but it will come, and judging from the late victories in the South and West, on the one side, and from the more recent whisperings of discontent, jealousy, and disappointment on the other, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that a brilliant victory awaits the friends of freedom and equal rights in the total overthrow of Federalism, with all its kindred evils, from which its supporters will not be able to recover during the next quarter of a century."

Editorial Diary.

Town News.—On Saturday last, John Jones, Esq., was elected Magistrate of Police, and Daniel H. Cross, Hugh Culverhouse, and E. R. Burkhead, Commissioners for the town of Salisbury. Matthew Jones and Henry Smith, are town Constables.

Census of North Carolina.—By advertisement of the Marshall of the State, published in the last Register, we learn the following gentlemen are appointed as Assistant Marshalls for taking the Census in their respective Counties, to wit:

Rosen, Benjamin Austin; Cabarrus, Robert Kirkpatrick; Mecklenburg, Pearsall Thompson; Iredell, Wm. F. Cowan; Wilkes, Thomas Lenor; Lincoln, Daniel Seagle and Moses T. Abney; Rutherford, W. R. Daniel and John Baker; Burke, W. W. Avery and H. B. Satterfield; Surry, E. Hough and Z. Brown; Ashe, John Ray; Anson, Jas. Turner; Montgomery, James Allen and Jas. L. Christian; Davidson, Joseph Davis; Davie, N. T. A. Chatfield; Buncombe, E. H. McClure.

The Hon. Jesse Speight, formerly of this State, is now Speaker of the representative branch of the Mississippi Legislature.

Virginia Senator.—At our latest dates from Richmond, the Legislature had balloted four times for Senator without success. Each balloting stood the same—(whig) S2, John Y. Mason (Republican) S1, 3 votes scattering.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen an account of two further ballottings, in which it is only said that Mr. Rives had fallen off two votes from his first strength.

"Still later advices from Richmond inform us, that on the two last ballottings, Mr. Rives was dropped by the Whigs, and John J. Allen, Whig, taken up—no election still being made, the whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY, one of the senior officers of the U. S. Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died at Washington City on the 27th ultimo.

Instructions.—The Legislature of Maryland have passed Resolutions instructing the Senators in Congress from that State, (Messrs. Merrick and Spence, *whigs*) to vote for the Sub-Treasury, and otherwise support the policy of the Administration.

The Coop. Democratic thinks, that if Harrison should be elected President, his Cabinet would be composed somewhat as follows: John Bell Secretary of State, W. H. Watkins Secretary of the Treasury, William J. Graves Secretary of War, and James Watson Webb, Postmaster-General. This would at least be a *valiant* Cabinet.

Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, in his speech on the New Jersey contested election, stated the following facts:

"But, sir, how have the 'public money and the public time' been wasted by speeches; and who is it that has thus wasted the 'public money and the public time,' by speaking? My diary will show, which I was induced to keep in consequence of the charge of the waste of the 'public money and the public time,' made upon the Democracy by the time and money saving *Whigs*?"

"On the first eleven days of the session there were two hundred speeches made by the Whigs, and ninety-four by the Democrats.

"The journals will show that nearly all the motions made and the questions of order raised to consume time, and stave off the signatures of the House, were made and supported by the Whigs."

H. D. Gilpin, formerly Collector of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney General of the United States, in place of Mr. Grundy; and Matthew Birchard, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Public Lands.—The President has advertised the sale of the Public Lands, to take place as follows: In Missouri, at the Land Office at Springfield, on the 4th of May next; at the office at Fayette, on the 11th; at the office at Palmyra, on the 18th; and at the office at Lexington, on the 25th. In *Lower Territory*, on the 4th of May next, at the Office at Dubuque, and in continuation at the same office on the 18th. In *Illinois*, at Chicago, on the 4th of May next, and at Galena, on the 18th. "Each sale will be kept open two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GEN. HARRISON'S POLITICS.

Messrs. Horriss: I perceive the Harrison papers are raising a "noise" about their candidate's *Federalism*! After having used up nearly all the sound "timber" about the old man manufacturing a "Hiro" out of him, their cunning political hand-crooks—men declare there is material enough left of him for the fabrication of a first rate "democrat." And, like patient pif-venders, they are as busy as beavers raking up certificates of the genuineness of their "article."

The only plausible testimony I have yet seen, however, in favor of Harrison's "Republicanism," is an extract in the *Richmond Whig*, purporting to be from a "distinguished gent'leman of Ohio," (but whose name is carefully suppressed), in which he is made to say:

"In reply to your question, whether Gen. Harrison was a Federalist or not, I answer, without hesitation, that he was not. I became personally and intimately acquainted with him at Cincinnati, in the year 1796, and we were in the habit of almost daily intercourse, from that period, till 1800, when he was appointed Governor of Indiana. I was a Federalist, and advocated the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidency. Gen. Harrison was in profession and practice, a Republican of the Jefferson school, and warmly advocated the claims of Mr. Jefferson. During the period from 1796 to 1800, I conversed and argued with him repeatedly, I maintaining my prejudice for Mr. Adams, and he supporting his for Mr. Jefferson. It was my sincere belief that he was in an error, but it was not in my power to make any impression on his mind or to influence in the least degree, his attachment to Mr. Jefferson, or to shake the confidence he reposed in the correctness of his patriotic principles.

"My knowledge, therefore, enables me to affirm positively, that General Harrison was not a Federalist, and that he never belonged to that party, but that he acted in direct opposition to their views."

Now, Messrs. Editors, in opposition to the *say-so* of this unknown witness, I must request you to publish the following brief extracts from the memorable debate in the U. S. Senate, in 1820, on the Cumberland Road Bill, at which time Gen. Harrison and the immortal Virginia Senator, JOHN RANDOLPH, were both members of that body:

"Now, sir, (said Mr. Randolph) the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio, (Gen. Harrison) and myself is this; and it is vital: That gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia: he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics. Ho, I acknowledge, just now, the *seditia* and the *audia* but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

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Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

STANZAS.

The dew of night may fall from heaven
Upon the winter'd rose 'twixt,
And many a heart's best be given,
In lieu of that which now is dead.
The morning sun in balyon beams,
May shine upon this bed of flowers;
But they whose grief is pure and deep,
Can surely never cease to weep.
The leafless tree, when Spring shall come,
May feel its warm, reviving power;
And put forth many a lovely bloom.
When monstrosity in its genial shower,
Burst sun and shower can never restore.
The friends when now we see no more;
And birds may sing, and zephyrs blow,
These tears can never cease to flow.
The ocean it may gaily swell,
Reflected from the storm-lashed shore;
But memory bears the funeral knell,
Amid its loud resounding roar.
Nature still her course may keep,
Nor know o'er all our ills to weep;
Devoted hearts when rudely torn,
Can never cease on earth to mourn.

W. S.

A SACRED MELODY.

[BY WILLIAM LINDSTEDT.]
If even bright stars which gem the night,
Be such a blessed dwelling sphere,
Where hundred spirits re-unite.
When death hath torn another here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb star—
Mix soul with soul, to close the sky,
And soar away from star to star.
But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no longer the ties should twine,
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be—each hope and fear
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Promises there a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds me now;
There is a voice which now no more,
Whom heaviest weight life's galling chain;
Tis heaven just whispers!—Dry the tears—
The pure in heart shall meet again!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women.—Here is a little item for the ladies.—
We clip it from an exquisite little poem in the Al-

lany Advertiser:

Oh, how bright
Is woman in her beauty; she combines
All charms possessed of nature; the light cloud
Wrestling its folds across the smiling blue
Is not more graceful than her gliding steps,
The glow is not more brilliant than her eye,
The bird's note more melodious than her voice.
She is a shrine where man should bow her down,
Forgot his paltry man—ould's love of self,
And in the sunlight of her purity
See the dark shadows of his own vile heart.

Women allowed to Vote.—Some forty years
since, by the Constitution of New Jersey, "unmar-
ried women and widows (of the State) who were of
full age and were worth 133 dollars clear estate, had
a right to vote in all elections."—*Balt. Transcript.*

How lucky that that law has been suspended and
that they are not allowed to vote now. The men
create trouble enough as it is, but if the women had
any hand, or rather say, in the matter, the country
would be in the worst kind of a babbush. We don't
mind the ladies talking love as much as they please,
but when it comes to politics, we are off.—*N. O. Picayune.*

As deep as the snow has fallen this year, how-
ever, it is not a circumstance to a fall they once
had in New Hampshire. At the time we speak
of, a man was going along upon the top of the snow
when he suddenly went down through a chimney,
unseen by him, and landed upon a hot fire. He
never lost his presence of mind, but immediately
sped up the body of the house what she had for
breakfast.

A strong Position.—Gentlemen of the Jury:
There are four points in this case: in the first
place, we contend that we never had the plaintiff's
horse; second, that we paid him for the use of his
horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for
his keeping, without any charge; and fourth, that
the horse he mentions was a jockey.

An agent soliciting subscribers for the life of
Bomparte, showed his prospects to a man who
said, "one dollar in boards, or one dollar and
twenty-five cents in sheep." After considering for
a moment, he replied that when he should be called
on for pay, he might not have boards or sheep on
hand, and he would not subscribe.

A Queer Chap.—The Cincinnati Republican
says, there was a little incident occurred a few
days since, which much amused us.

While sitting one morning, at quite an early
hour, working hard to concoct an article for our
next day's paper, we were disturbed by the en-
trance of a long, slab-sided, gawky-looking chap,
who, at first glance, we supposed did not know a
dictionary from "sun-downer." He swung himself
carelessly into the office, with a sort of a don't
care—kind of an air, and, as he entered, ne-
cessitated with about the same gravity as would a
bear from his own native haunts.

"I say, Mr. Printer, reckon you hain't got no
newspaper have you?"

"Do you mean our morning paper, sir?"

"Well, I reckon."

"Certainly we have; will you have one?"

"Y' all can tote 'em out one, if you please."

We handed him our morning's paper, which he
took, and thank you, and turned on his heel to do
part.

"You have forgotten to pay us, sir," said we, as
politely as possible.

"Pay! Pay for a newspaper?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, I reckon you don't charge for news,
do you?"

"Certainly; we cannot work without some com-
pensation."

With that, he opened it, laid down a big on
whip he had, looked it over and over, at this thing
and at that, took off his hat, put it on again, like
one in a quandary; after looking till he seemed
astonished, he broke out again with—

"Is this your morning's fixens?"

"It is."

"Well, I see this is filled with eastern stuff—
reckon as how you hain't got one that tells of quare
stories about western diggings. I won't take any."

And so folded up the paper, laid it down, and with
the same air he entered, sloped off.

We would give that chap a paper every day, for
the quiet, easy manner he took in evading the pay-
ment of a fix."

The fellow was no green horn.

Federal Whig philosophy is to make every thing
subject of rejoicing. Their weak attempts at re-
joicing over the defeat of Clay and the nomination
of Harrison is truly laughable. It was pretty
much so with old father Hedge, over the mountain.
His son Ben came in one day and said,
"Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."

"Good," says the old man, "that's the most
profitable sheep on the farm."

"But one on 'em's dead," added Ben.

"I'm glad 'on't," says the father, "it'll be bet-
ter for the old sheep."

"But 'other's dead too," says Ben.

"So much the better," rejoins Hedge, "she'll
make a grand piece of mutton in the fall."

"Yes—but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed
Ben.

"Dead!—dead!—what, the old sheep's dead!"

cries old Hedge, "that's good, darn her!—she was
always an ugly old scamp."—*Middlebury People's
Press.*

From the *Sundusky Democrat.*

We stopped at a very decent looking tavern not
long since, and found, by the way, that the Landlord
was no Loco Foco. Something like the following
occurred:

Would thank you, Landlord, to put my horses in
the stable, and after they have stood to hay an
hour, please have them watered, and give four
quarts of oats to each.

Landlord.—We havn't got any hay or oats.
These Loco Foky times have come on again, and
we can't get money to buy with, and there's no
such thing as credit in the country we're in.

Well, give them some water and corn. (In the
parlor.) Would thank you for a cigar, sir.

Landlord.—We've none but the common, for
since these Loco Foky times come on, there's
been no good ones brought this way; (presenting
the poorest kind imaginable, so common it would
have drawn a man's eye tooth to smoke it!)

We passed the evening by a poor fire, realizing
the horrors of Loco Focoism.

Landlord., would thank you to be shown to bed.

He conducted us up stairs into a room neither
lathed nor plastered. Cold tune sung by the wind
thro' the cracks—every thing dirty and miserable.

Landlord.—Don't know but you'll sleep cold.—
Could'nt get my house finished this fall. These
Loco Foky times come on again, and no money,
to be had, I hope the whig will succeed in New
York, and then we'll have better times.

Slept little and got up sneezing. At breakfast,
the Landlord excused the want of good victuals by
another reference to Loco Foky times.

We then asked for our horses and the amount of the bill,
whereupon we received the following schedule:

House room,	\$ 50
Cigars,	25
Lodging,	50
Breakfast,	50
Horses over night,	1,50
	\$3.25

Landlord.—Seems pretty big for the fare, but
Loco Foky times has made money so scarce.
Can't live without, must live somehow or other.

We paid the bill, thinking, oh, Loco Focoism,

what a load of iniquity dost thou carry!

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT.

You that have tears, prepare to shed them now."

The Democrat has at length given birth to a
very cogent reason, why Harrison should be elect-
ed President. And what, dear reader, do you
think it is? "Just gird up your nimble functions,"

provide yourselves with a bottle of hartshorn, and
then read the annexed paragraph, from Saturday's

Democrat:

"There is a magic in names. The terminating
vowel in that of our candidate for President is
absolutely of success, as well as euphony.—
Washing-ton, Geffer-son, Madison, Jack-son, were
all popular men, though not all elected at the first
trial. The people were not successful in their
first attempt to elect Jack-son; but he went in al-
most unanimously at the next election. They
have once failed with Harrison, but the omen
is good—one will be our next."

Mark that!—*Rochester Democrat.*

We give it up! If any poor whig has ever
had any doubts of the qualifications of old Tip, for

the office of President, those doubts must now be
dispelled by this overwhelming, this knock down
argument! Well may the "old lady" now ex-
claim, with an air of triumph!—

My name is William Henry Harrison,
Which sounds so very like George Washington,
And Mr. Geffer-son,
And Mr. Madison,

And also like old General Jack-son—

That who can deny sufficient gump-tion.

To William Henry Harrison, son,

And though whigs call me 'Granny' Harrison,
How can I lose by such company.

White there's lady Blessing-ton

And old Jemima Wilkins-ton.

Whose names like mine both end with s-o-n-m-o-n—

And also rhyme with William Harrison!

No! And here's thanks to Harrison's Convention!

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 19, 1840.



DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lincolnton, Jan. 7, 1840.

To the COLONELS Commanding the following
Regiments in the 4th Division of North Carolina
on Militia:

YOU are, by these Orders, Commanded to Parade
your respective Regiments as follows:

The Western Regiment of Montgomery county on
Wednesday the 11th of March next; the Eastern
Regiment of said county on Thursday the 12th do.

The Lower Regiment of Davidson county on Sat-
urday the 14th of March next; the Upper Re-
giment of said county on Tuesday the 17th do.

The Regiment of Rowan county, on Friday the
20th of March.

The Regiment of Davi county, on Tuesday the
24th of March.

The above Regiments will appear at their usual
parade ground, on the days herein appointed, at 10
o'clock. A. M., for Review and Inspection by the
Major-General.

BALIS M. EDNEY,

Maj. Gen. 4th Div. N. C. Militia.

MAJ. JOHN M. ROBERTS, Aide-de-Camp.

CALVIN C. CORX, Col. Andrew Mottz, Division Inspektor.

COL. JAMES A. GRIER, Quartermaster.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just re-
ceived, and now offer for sale,
wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:

287 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Cheeks;
28 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambric;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jams;
23 " red and green Flannel;
167 twilled and double Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
19 " grey and Marooned Mattinets;
300 Men's and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Het-Andie Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drags, Saddlery, Plated-Ware,
Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, Glass-Ware,
Toys, &c.

Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of
Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

J. & W. MURPHY.

2m.

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kgs Nails, assorted sizes;

500 bars Iron 13 to 2 inches wide;

2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;

500 " Miter 'o.;

1,500 " Bar Lead;

15 kgs Powder;